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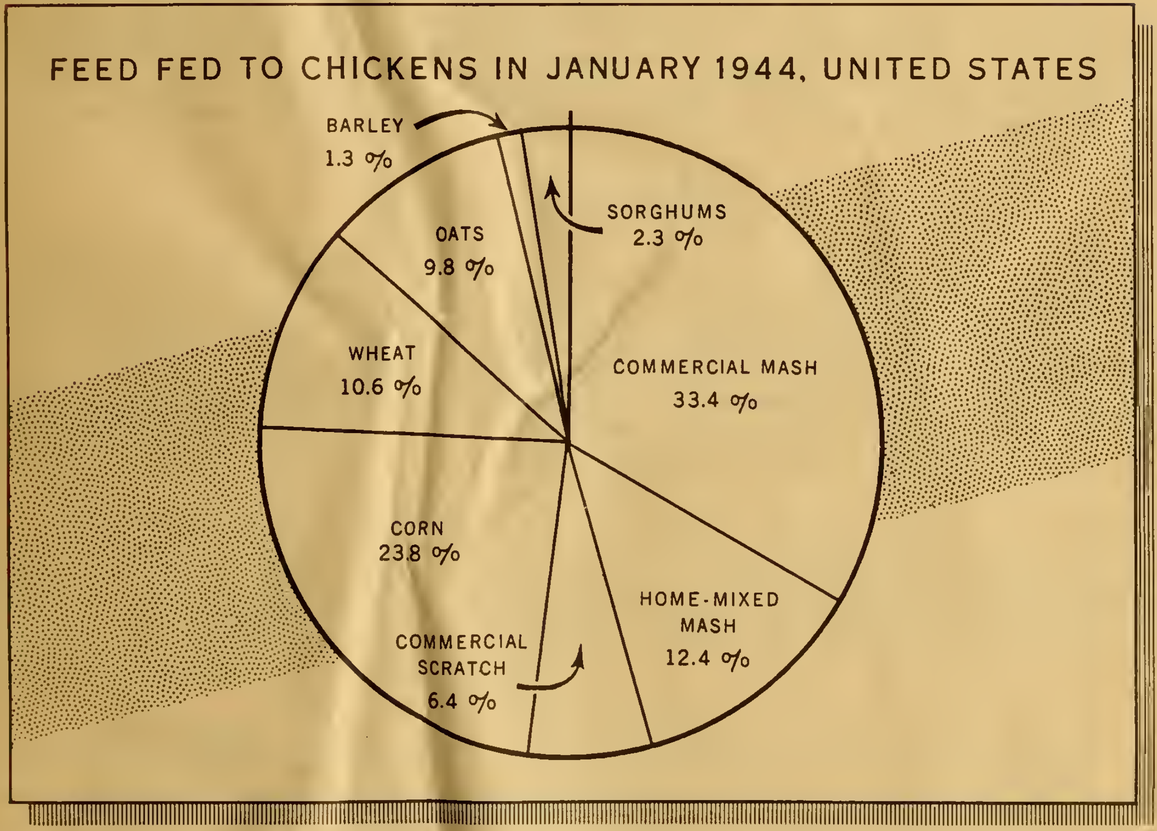
FARM POULTRY FEED RATION AND FEED CONSUMPTION PER LAYER AND PER DOZEN EGGS AS OF JAN. 1, 1944

BY STATES


FEED FED TO CHICKENS IN JANUARY 1944, UNITED STATES

Commercial mash accounts for one third of the feed fed to chickens three months old and over. Corn is the leading grain fed, except in the Western States where wheat is more important. Oats is almost as popular a scratch grain as wheat and is most important as a feed in the North Central States. Commercial scratch is most important as a feed in the North Central States where it makes up almost a fifth of the poultry ration. About half of the mash fed in the North Central States is mixed on the farm, but in other areas home-mixed mash is not so important. Barley is an important chicken feed only in the West. Sorghum grains are important as chicken feed only in about a half dozen States. Other feeds, each of which amount to less than 0.1 percent of the poultry ration, are included with home-mixed mash or scratch.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NOVEMBER 1944

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARM POULTRY FEED RATION AND FEED CONSUMPTION PER LAYER AND PER DOZEN EGGS

Information covering the kinds and relative amounts of feed fed to laying flocks on farms throughout the United States has long been needed by farmers and others interested in the management of poultry flocks, the cost of producing eggs and poultry meat, and by those faced with the responsibility of meeting war time feed requirements.

In order to meet this need for more factual information about the feed being fed to laying flocks on farms in the United States, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics conducted an extensive survey in February of this year. Reports were returned by over 30,000 farmers who were keeping chickens. Every section of the country was represented. These reports show that commercial mash is the leading poultry feed and makes up about 1/3 of the poultry ration, followed by corn, home-mixed mash, wheat and oats, ranking in importance in the order named. These 5 feeds make up about 90 percent of all feed fed to laying flocks. The amount of feed required to produce a dozen eggs generally decreases as the size of the flock increases because the larger the flock the more efficient are those management practices which are conducive to more eggs per layer for the same amount of feed. Light breed chickens eat slightly less feed per layer than chickens of the heavy breeds, but they produce more eggs for the same amount of feed.

Farm Poultry Feed Ration

The United States farm poultry ration fed during January this year consisted of 33.4 percent commercial mash, 12.4 percent home-mixed mash, 6.3 percent commercial scratch and grains fed as scratch whole or cracked as follows: -- Corn 23.8 percent of ration, wheat 10.6 percent, oats 9.8 percent, sorghum grain 2.3 percent, barley 1.3 percent, and buckwheat 0.1 percent. Other feeds reported which amounted to only a fraction of one percent of the poultry ration for the country as a whole were included with home-mixed mash or scratch grains.

Corn is the most popular grain in the poultry ration in all parts of the country except the West where wheat is the leading feed grain. Corn fed as scratch makes up 29.0 percent of the poultry ration in the East North Central States, 28.3 percent in the South Central States, 28.1 percent in the West North Central, 22.5 percent in the South Atlantic, 10.7 percent in the North Atlantic and 5.4 percent in the Western States.

In the Western States, where very little corn is grown, wheat is grown extensively and is the leading poultry scratch grain. In this area, wheat makes up 27 percent of the poultry ration and for every 100 pounds of wheat only 20 pounds of corn is fed to poultry. In Nevada, over half of the poultry ration is wheat fed as scratch. In Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah, wheat makes up a large part of the ration. In other geographic regions, wheat fed as scratch amounts to 8 to 10 percent of the ration.

Oats is almost as popular as wheat for feeding poultry. In the North Central States oats make up a larger proportion of the ration than in other parts of the

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country. In this area, more oats than wheat are fed and almost a fifth of the poultry ration is whole oats fed as scratch. Whole oats make up only from 3 to 5 percent of the ration in the regions outside the North Central States.

The West is the leading barley feeding area of the United States. In the Western States, 5.1 percent of the poultry ration is whole barley fed as scratch. Other parts of the country feed very little barley to poultry. Sorghum grain fed as scratch makes up 6.3 percent of the poultry ration in the South Central States, 2.5 percent in the West North Central and 1.9 percent in the West. In all other areas, sorghums are only a fraction of 1 percent of the ration. Buckwheat is fed only in small amounts. New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Michigan are the leading buckwheat feeding States.

Commercial mash makes up the largest portion of the poultry ration for the country as a whole and leads all poultry feeds in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, South Central and Western States. Corn leads all other feeds in the North Central States. Half of the poultry ration in the North Atlantic States is commercial mash. Commercial mash makes up 47.7 percent of the ration in the South Atlantic, 44.1 percent in the West and 40.7 percent in the South Central States. The composition of mash varies in different parts of the country. Mash fed in North Central and South Central States has more ground corn and oats than mash fed in other parts of the country. The West uses more wheat and barley to replace corn in the mash and in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, the quantity of sorghums is increased to replace part of the corn and wheat. During the last 2 years, there has been considerable substitution of vegetable protein for animal protein in poultry mashes because of the wartime shortage of animal proteins. In many areas, the composition of the ration has been determined by necessity from the grains, mill feeds and protein concentrates available.

Wartime poultry rations contain less corn and animal protein and have a smaller total protein content than prewar rations. Before the war, many farmers bought concentrates and mixed their own mash, using home grown grains. During the war, however, it has been difficult for individual poultrymen to get the concentrates needed for poultry mash and less mash has been mixed on the farm. Farmers in the North Central States, however, still mix about half of the poultry mash they use on the farm. In other parts of the country most of the mash fed is purchased as commercial mash, only a small part being mixed on the farm.

Commercial scratch is the leading form of scratch fed in the North Atlantic States. In Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, West Virginia and Washington it is an important part of the poultry ration.

Feed Consumption Per Layer and Per Dozen Eggs

There is little relationship between the size of the laying flock and the amount of feed fed per layer, but there is a definite relationship between the size of the flock and the amount of feed consumed per dozen eggs produced. As the size of the flock increases the feed consumed per dozen eggs decreases. There are exceptions, of course, but the general trend is quite striking. As the flocks get larger, management practices generally improve, flocks are better culled, better balanced rations are fed, and more attention is paid to breeding. All these improvements are conducive to the production of more eggs for a given amount of feed. In Wisconsin, for instance, the feed consumed per dozen eggs in January of this year was 7.7 pounds in flocks with over 400 layers or 25 percent less feed than was consumed to produce a dozen eggs in flocks with less than 50 layers. In Iowa, where flocks are quite uniform, it required 18 percent less feed in the large flocks. In Washington, where egg production is highly commercialized, it required 11 percent less feed per dozen eggs in large flocks than in small flocks.

TABLE 2.

POULTRY FEED RATION, JANUARY 1944 1/

STATE and DIVISION	PERCENT OF RATION								
	Commercial mash	Home-mixed mash	Commercial scratch	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Buckwheat
				Percent					
Me.	63.5	.5	23.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	.7	-	-
N.H.	73.7	.9	20.1	2.0	1.4	1.5	.4	-	-
Vt.	64.0	1.1	27.5	1.4	3.9	1.7	.4	-	-
Mass.	67.3	.2	27.1	1.4	2.4	1.5	.1	-	-
R.I.	53.7	1.9	31.1	7.0	4.4	1.8	.1	-	-
Conn.	64.2	.1	30.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	.4	-	-
N.Y.	49.6	1.8	23.4	8.0	10.5	3.9	1.5	-	1.3
N.J.	42.0	3.0	27.2	11.4	8.7	6.7	1.0	-	-
Pa.	43.6	7.3	9.2	18.0	13.2	6.9	1.0	-	.8
N. ATL.	50.4	3.7	19.4	10.7	9.3	4.9	1.0	-	.6
Ohio	27.1	24.9	3.3	26.7	9.6	8.3	.1	-	-
Ind.	23.8	27.7	1.3	33.2	5.7	8.1	.2	-	-
Ill.	16.2	22.7	.9	37.8	4.6	17.3	.3	.2	-
Mich.	25.6	20.9	5.1	21.3	16.7	9.1	.7	-	.6
Wis.	26.0	21.9	2.7	21.6	10.0	16.8	1.0	-	-
E. N. CENT.	23.3	23.7	2.5	29.0	8.7	12.2	.4	.1	.1
Minn.	17.7	19.2	2.3	23.1	13.7	22.2	1.8	-	-
Iowa	15.3	16.9	.9	37.7	3.7	25.3	.1	.1	-
Mo.	34.9	7.9	2.8	36.0	8.4	8.7	.5	.8	-
N.Dak.	10.4	13.3	8.1	6.7	24.9	27.1	9.2	.3	-
S.Dak.	9.4	15.4	5.2	24.4	14.6	23.5	5.2	2.3	-
Nebr.	15.5	26.5	1.2	27.8	8.7	16.0	2.9	1.4	-
Kans.	22.1	18.0	1.6	14.6	16.1	10.0	1.8	15.8	-
W. N. CENT.	19.5	16.8	2.3	28.1	10.4	18.6	1.8	2.5	-
Del.	55.0	3.4	3.1	25.4	8.7	3.0	1.4	-	-
Md.	51.0	3.6	7.4	22.6	10.3	3.8	1.3	-	-
Va.	43.6	7.4	9.3	20.6	12.4	6.1	.6	-	-
W.Va.	39.1	3.4	11.6	30.4	10.6	3.8	.1	-	1.0
N.C.	47.9	4.8	8.8	25.4	8.8	4.0	.3	-	-
S.C.	46.1	6.4	7.6	26.1	7.2	6.1	.5	-	-
Ga.	53.0	3.0	18.5	17.7	5.1	2.6	.1	-	-
Fla.	52.2	2.9	23.2	8.1	5.3	8.1	.2	-	-
S. ATL.	47.7	4.8	11.3	22.5	8.7	4.5	.4	-	.1
Ky.	34.5	8.6	4.4	43.9	6.2	1.6	.8	-	-
Tenn.	33.8	5.6	4.9	43.8	8.7	2.5	.5	-	.2
Ala.	46.1	6.5	7.0	36.5	2.2	1.6	.1	-	-
Miss.	47.6	3.9	9.7	33.3	1.4	4.0	.1	-	-
Ark.	45.0	5.1	9.1	26.2	10.9	3.0	.1	.6	-
La.	41.4	3.9	19.6	29.5	1.2	3.8	-	.6	-
Okla.	32.7	11.2	4.0	14.0	16.3	9.9	1.3	10.6	-
Texas	44.1	6.6	2.9	19.5	9.2	1.9	.3	15.5	-
S. CENT.	40.7	6.8	6.0	28.3	8.1	3.4	.4	6.3	-
Mont.	14.9	14.6	2.1	7.1	46.7	9.5	5.1	-	-
Idaho	29.5	14.8	2.9	1.7	39.2	6.7	5.2	-	-
Wyo.	20.1	13.0	4.7	12.7	37.3	6.3	5.9	-	-
Colo.	20.0	17.2	5.1	20.1	23.7	5.1	6.2	2.6	-
N.Mex.	47.9	6.0	2.7	11.0	14.7	1.0	1.4	15.3	-
Ariz.	41.7	7.0	8.9	3.2	27.4	.6	4.5	6.7	-
Utah	46.6	4.0	6.4	2.2	33.3	1.9	5.6	-	-
Nev.	32.3	13.9	-	-	50.9	.1	2.8	-	-
Wash.	52.0	2.9	11.1	2.1	24.1	7.2	.6	-	-
Oreg.	50.7	2.7	9.7	2.0	25.5	8.0	1.4	-	-
Calif.	54.3	5.1	3.1	3.5	23.3	.3	7.7	2.7	-
WEST.	44.1	7.3	5.4	5.4	27.0	3.8	5.1	1.9	-
U.S.	33.4	12.4	6.3	23.8	10.6	9.8	1.3	2.3	.1

1/ Other feeds not shown separately and amounting to only a fraction of 1 percent of the U.S. average ration are included with either the grains or the mash. In States where sorghum grain and buckwheat are unimportant as feed the small amounts fed are included with corn and wheat.

As a general rule, chickens of the light breeds consume less feed per layer than do chickens of the heavy breeds, the reason being that the larger the bird the more feed required to maintain the body weight of the bird. For the United States as a whole, it required about 3 percent more feed per bird in January for the average heavy breed layer than it did for the average light breed layer. In Pennsylvania, where light and heavy breed chickens are about equal in number, it required 7 percent more feed for the average heavy breed layer than for the average light breed layer. In Illinois and Kansas, where heavy breed chickens predominate, the average heavy breed layer consumed 1 percent more feed. In Iowa and Oklahoma, the average heavy breed layer consumed 4 percent more feed. In Wisconsin and Colorado, the difference was 6 percent, and in North Carolina, where most of the chickens are of the heavy breeds, the difference was also 6 percent. In Idaho, where both light and heavy breeds are well represented, the heavy breeds consumed only 1 percent more feed per bird than the light breeds.

Chickens of the light breed, the most important of which is the White Leghorn, are raised primarily for their egg producing qualities, while chickens of the heavy breeds are dual purpose types raised for meat as well as for eggs. Chickens of the light breeds, on the average, lay more eggs per layer than chickens of the heavy breeds, and, because they eat less feed per bird, there is a greater difference in feed consumed per dozen eggs.

The average layer of the heavy breeds in the United States consumed 20 percent more feed per dozen eggs than the light breed layers in January of this year. In Pennsylvania, layers of the heavy breed consumed 17 percent more feed per dozen eggs than the light breeds, in Ohio and Indiana, 13 percent more, in Iowa, 9 percent more, in North Carolina, 29 percent more, in Oklahoma, 19 percent more, in Colorado, 21 percent more, and in Oregon, 22 percent more.

Poultry flocks in the United States were fed an average of 9.8 gallons of skimmilk, buttermilk or whey per 100 layers during January of this year. North Dakota led all States with 26.8 gallons per 100 layers followed by Iowa with 24 gallons, Wyoming with 22.7 gallons, Montana with 21.6 gallons, and South Dakota with 17.8 gallons. Poultry in the West North Central States were fed almost twice as much of these milk by-products per 100 layers as in any other region.

Source of Data

The data for this report were obtained in February 1944 by a mailed inquiry to 100,000 livestock farmers distributed throughout the United States. These farmers were selected from a list of about 165,000 farmers who reported chickens on farms January 1, 1944. The questions covered (1) number of chickens 3 months old and over on farms January 1, 1944, (2) eggs laid by flock in last 30 days, (3) light or heavy breed, (4) amount of feed consumed, separated into the various classes shown in table 2, with the addition of a question covering other grains fed and one covering all other feeds fed. Many feeds not shown in table 2 were reported but each amounted to less than 0.1 percent of the total feed fed so they were included with home mixed mash or scratch. All of these feeds together amounted to only a fraction of 1 percent of the total feed fed. A question was included covering the amount of skimmilk, buttermilk or whey fed to chickens.

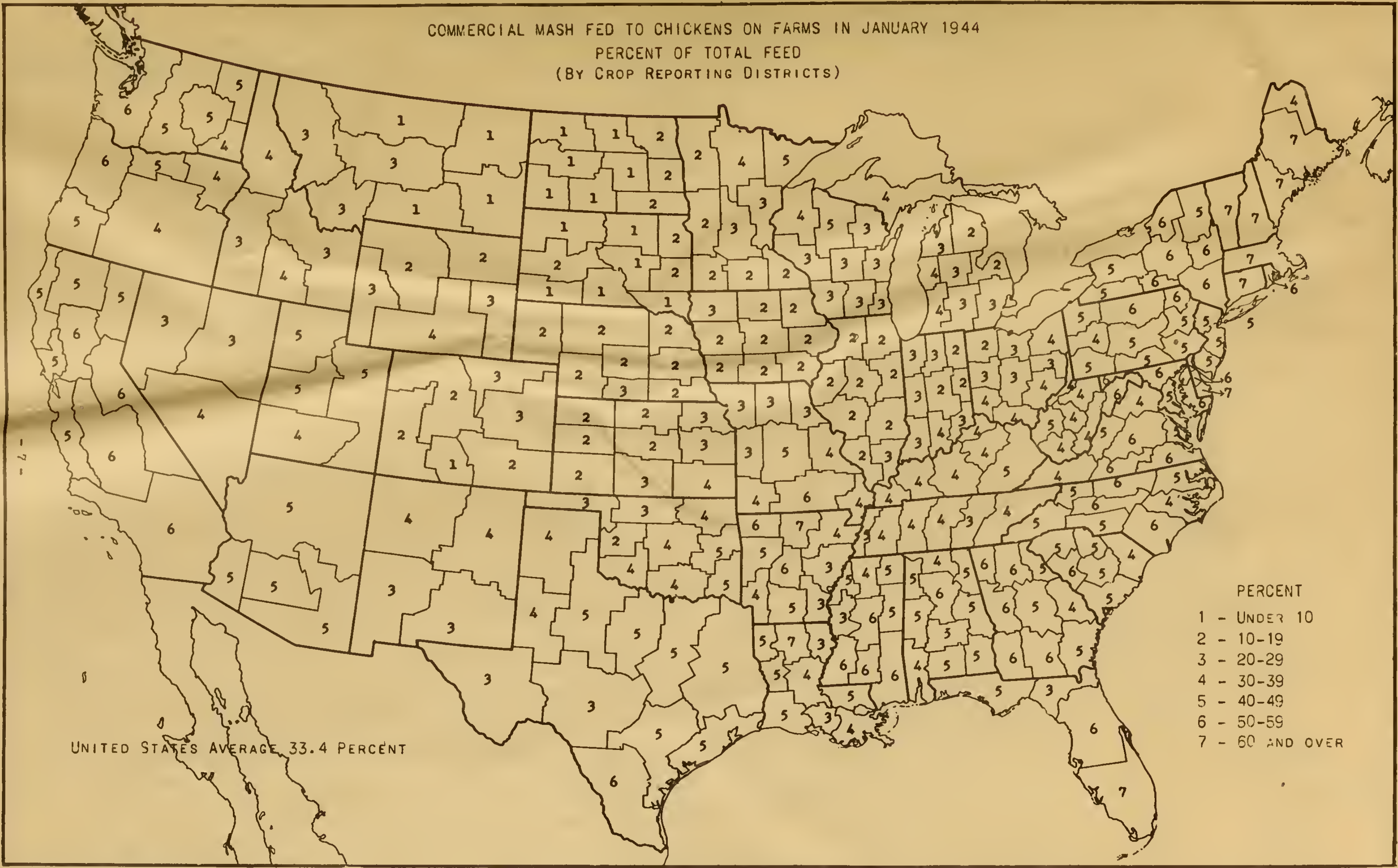
The cards were edited carefully in order to eliminate impossible and unreasonable figures from the tabulation. In listing the data, the cards were separated into 5 size groups as shown in table 3. Feed fed per layer and per dozen eggs was computed by States and weighted according to the number of layers in each State on January 1, 1944 in order to get geographic and United States averages. Listings were also made for light and heavy breeds. Feed fed per layer and per dozen eggs was computed for each group by States and weighted according to the estimated number of layers in each State, both of the heavy and of the light breeds, in order to get geographic and United States averages.

FEED CONSUMED PER LAYER AND PER DOZEN EGGS IN JANUARY 1944
BY SIZE OF FLOCK

STATE and DIVISION	Under 50 layers		50-99 layers		100-199 layers		200-399 layers		400 and over layers		All flocks	
	Per layer	Per dozen eggs	Per layer	Per dozen eggs	Per layer	Per dozen eggs	Per layer	Per dozen eggs	Per layer	Per dozen eggs	Per layer	Per dozen eggs
						Pounds						
Me.	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.5	10.3	9.1	9.2	8.3	8.8	7.6	9.0	8.0
N.H.	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.3	9.3	8.2	9.3	9.0	9.5	7.8	9.4	7.9
Vt.	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.2	9.2	7.9	8.8	6.6	8.9	7.4
Mass.	9.1	6.6	8.6	7.5	8.4	8.3	9.3	8.1	8.9	7.6	8.9	7.7
R.I.	8.9	9.0	8.4	8.0	8.7	8.2	8.1	8.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7
Conn.	9.5	10.8	9.5	10.1	9.0	8.5	9.5	9.3	8.5	9.5	8.6	9.5
N.Y.	8.6	9.6	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.0	8.5	8.1	8.5	7.8	8.5	7.9
N.J.	8.1	11.2	8.4	11.7	8.3	10.3	8.1	9.9	7.9	8.2	7.9	8.4
Pa.	9.4	12.2	8.6	9.6	8.7	10.1	8.2	9.2	8.2	8.7	8.3	9.1
N.ATL.	8.9	10.3	8.7	9.3	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.6
Ohio	7.7	12.2	8.3	10.4	8.1	9.4	8.2	8.8	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.8
Ind.	7.0	11.4	7.4	9.4	8.0	9.5	7.9	9.3	7.4	7.6	7.8	9.1
Ill.	8.0	9.2	8.2	10.9	7.9	10.2	7.3	9.3	7.5	7.8	7.6	9.6
Mich.	8.8	12.1	8.9	11.5	8.6	9.8	8.2	8.9	7.6	7.7	8.3	9.3
Wis.	7.4	10.2	9.1	10.1	7.9	9.0	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.7	8.5	8.4
E.N.CENT.	7.8	10.9	8.3	10.4	8.1	9.6	7.9	8.9	7.7	7.7	8.0	9.0
Minn.	7.0	10.5	8.3	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.4	8.1	8.0
Iowa	5.7	12.1	8.0	11.6	7.8	9.3	7.6	9.6	7.7	9.9	7.7	9.6
Mo.	7.1	8.7	7.6	9.4	7.6	9.4	7.1	8.5	6.9	8.0	7.3	8.8
N.Dak.	9.3	12.2	9.0	13.6	8.5	12.0	7.7	10.7	7.8	7.7	8.3	11.3
S.Dak.	6.9	14.2	8.8	12.5	8.3	12.4	6.3	9.4	7.2	10.1	8.0	11.8
Nebr.	6.6	11.6	6.3	9.4	7.8	9.1	7.4	8.4	7.8	8.2	7.5	8.6
Kans.	3.6	9.1	7.2	9.8	7.2	8.8	7.0	7.9	6.7	8.2	7.0	8.3
W.N.CENT.	6.7	10.8	7.8	10.5	7.9	9.3	7.4	8.7	7.4	8.5	7.6	9.0
Del.	8.1	13.2	8.7	12.0	8.3	11.4	8.0	11.5	9.5	10.4	8.5	11.2
Md.	7.6	14.1	7.9	13.6	8.0	11.6	7.7	11.1	9.1	11.3	8.2	11.5
Va.	6.8	10.4	6.7	9.4	6.8	9.6	7.4	10.7	9.0	12.6	8.0	11.2
W.Va.	7.2	11.4	6.6	10.0	7.2	10.8	7.1	8.7	8.7	10.9	7.2	10.2
N.C.	5.8	11.4	6.2	10.8	6.6	9.8	7.6	9.6	8.0	7.8	7.0	9.4
S.C.	7.3	16.5	6.0	13.0	6.1	10.5	7.1	10.0	5.3	6.4	6.2	10.2
Ga.	5.4	13.6	6.2	14.1	5.9	11.1	6.6	9.5	8.5	8.0	6.8	9.7
Fla.	6.4	9.8	5.8	11.0	7.1	10.1	8.2	10.2	7.6	7.6	7.3	8.4
S.ATL.	6.4	12.1	6.5	11.3	6.7	10.4	7.3	10.1	8.2	9.9	7.2	10.3
Ky.	7.0	12.2	6.1	9.6	6.3	9.2	6.1	9.3	6.1	9.0	6.2	9.4
Tenn.	6.3	11.9	5.8	11.3	5.4	11.0	5.6	10.3	7.0	8.9	5.7	10.8
Ala.	6.9	13.4	6.1	11.2	6.2	9.1	6.0	8.6	6.2	9.3	6.2	9.7
Miss.	5.2	11.1	4.7	10.6	5.0	11.5	4.8	13.6	6.5	8.9	5.2	10.7
Ark.	5.6	10.9	5.9	10.9	6.3	9.1	6.8	9.2	3.0	5.8	5.6	9.1
La.	6.2	11.6	5.2	10.1	5.1	10.8	4.9	11.6	6.8	7.7	5.3	10.3
Okla.	5.0	8.2	7.1	12.4	7.6	11.8	6.6	9.4	5.6	9.8	6.9	10.6
Texas	8.4	10.1	7.2	11.1	6.2	10.5	5.9	9.4	5.9	9.7	6.0	9.8
S.CENT.	6.7	10.7	6.3	11.1	6.1	10.5	5.9	9.8	5.9	9.1	6.0	10.0
Mont.	7.5	11.5	6.9	10.0	6.9	10.5	6.5	8.0	6.8	5.9	6.9	9.2
Idaho	9.2	18.2	7.3	11.6	7.5	9.4	7.3	8.4	7.6	9.0	7.5	9.6
Wyo.	6.9	13.9	6.8	11.6	7.0	10.5	7.4	11.2	6.2	8.0	7.0	10.8
Colo.	7.4	15.9	7.2	13.6	6.9	10.6	7.0	11.1	6.9	11.4	7.0	11.4
N.Mex.	8.0	14.4	8.8	13.5	6.1	8.8	7.6	5.9	7.5	7.5	7.2	8.4
Ariz.	6.8	10.3	7.0	8.9	7.2	9.7	6.8	8.6	6.7	10.5	6.8	9.0
Utah	7.0	18.0	7.7	12.7	7.6	9.8	7.2	9.3	7.6	9.2	7.5	9.5
Nev.	11.3	18.2	8.2	12.1	7.2	13.4	5.4	7.4	9.5	7.9	8.0	9.3
Wash.	8.5	9.3	7.8	8.7	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.0	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.2
Oreg.	6.6	10.9	7.2	9.9	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.7
Calif.	10.0	14.5	6.9	9.7	6.7	9.1	6.2	9.0	7.2	8.2	7.2	8.3
WEST.	8.6	13.6	7.2	10.3	7.1	9.2	7.0	8.6	7.4	8.4	7.4	8.7
U.S.	7.3	11.1	7.5	10.4	7.5	9.5	7.3	9.0	7.4	8.5	7.4	9.1

FEED CONSUMED PER LAYER AND PER DOZEN EGGS IN JANUARY 1944
BY LIGHT AND HEAVY BREEDS

STATE and DIVISION	Light Breed		Heavy Breed		Skimmilk, buttermilk, or whey per 100 chickens
	Per layer	Per dozen eggs	Per layer	Per dozen eggs	
	Pounds				Gallons
Me.	9.0	8.5	9.0	7.7	2.2
N.H.	9.0	7.8	9.5	7.9	1.8
Vt.	8.1	7.5	9.0	7.4	1.3
Mass.	7.3	7.4	9.3	7.8	1.3
R. I.	7.2	8.5	8.8	9.0	.8
Conn.	7.4	8.8	8.9	9.6	2.6
N. Y.	8.0	7.3	9.0	8.3	2.2
N. J.	7.8	7.5	8.2	9.3	1.3
Pa.	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.8	2.0
N. ATL.	8.4	8.3	8.9	8.7	1.9
Ohio	8.1	8.2	8.3	9.3	4.7
Ind.	7.6	8.2	8.0	9.3	8.9
Ill.	7.5	7.9	7.6	10.4	9.9
Mich.	8.1	8.5	9.2	10.8	9.3
Wis.	8.4	8.1	8.9	10.1	4.2
E. N. CENT.	8.1	8.2	8.2	10.0	7.3
Minn.	8.1	7.5	8.3	9.5	17.5
Iowa	7.6	9.2	7.9	10.0	24.0
Mo.	7.1	8.1	7.7	9.8	9.0
N. Dak.	8.1	9.0	8.2	13.1	26.8
S. Dak.	7.7	10.6	8.3	12.2	17.8
Nebr.	7.4	7.5	7.6	9.2	15.3
Kans.	6.9	8.5	7.0	8.8	13.9
W. N. CENT.	7.6	8.3	7.8	9.9	17.4
Del.	9.0	10.3	8.4	11.4	2.6
Md.	8.1	10.4	8.5	12.3	2.1
Va.	7.3	7.6	8.6	14.1	4.9
W. Va.	7.1	8.6	7.4	11.8	8.1
N. C.	6.9	7.8	7.3	10.1	4.6
S. C.	5.8	5.9	6.9	12.5	6.5
Ga.	7.0	8.6	6.8	10.8	6.0
Fla.	6.5	7.0	8.2	9.7	4.7
S. ATL.	7.2	8.5	7.6	11.9	5.2
Ky.	6.5	8.9	6.2	9.2	9.3
Tenn.	6.4	9.9	5.7	11.2	9.1
Ala.	6.8	8.0	5.8	10.9	7.0
Miss.	6.2	9.9	4.5	12.4	7.5
Ark.	5.3	7.9	5.7	11.3	12.2
La.	5.3	6.5	5.5	12.5	4.7
Okla.	6.5	9.2	7.0	11.8	12.4
Texas	6.0	9.2	6.1	11.6	8.3
S. CENT.	6.1	9.2	5.9	10.8	9.0
Mont.	7.1	7.8	7.0	10.0	21.6
Idaho	7.5	9.0	7.6	10.7	11.9
Wyo.	6.9	10.5	6.8	10.8	22.7
Colo.	6.8	9.8	7.2	11.9	11.6
N. Mex.	6.9	7.8	7.6	11.8	15.8
Ariz.	7.2	8.5	7.2	9.9	6.1
Utah	7.5	9.1	7.5	11.9	5.7
Nev.	8.1	8.3	8.6	9.8	13.0
Wash.	7.6	7.4	8.0	7.9	8.3
Oreg.	7.7	7.2	8.0	8.8	9.0
Calif.	7.0	7.7	8.3	11.5	3.2
WEST.	7.2	8.0	7.8	10.1	8.2
U. S.	7.4	8.3	7.6	10.0	9.8



COMMERCIAL MASH FED TO CHICKENS ON FARMS IN JANUARY 1944
PERCENT OF TOTAL FEED
(BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FIGURE 1 - COMMERCIAL MASH MAKES UP THE LARGEST PORTION OF THE TOTAL FEED FED TO LAYING FLOCKS FOR THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE AND LEADS ALL POULTRY FEEDS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, SOUTH ATLANTIC, WEST AND SOUTH CENTRAL STATES.

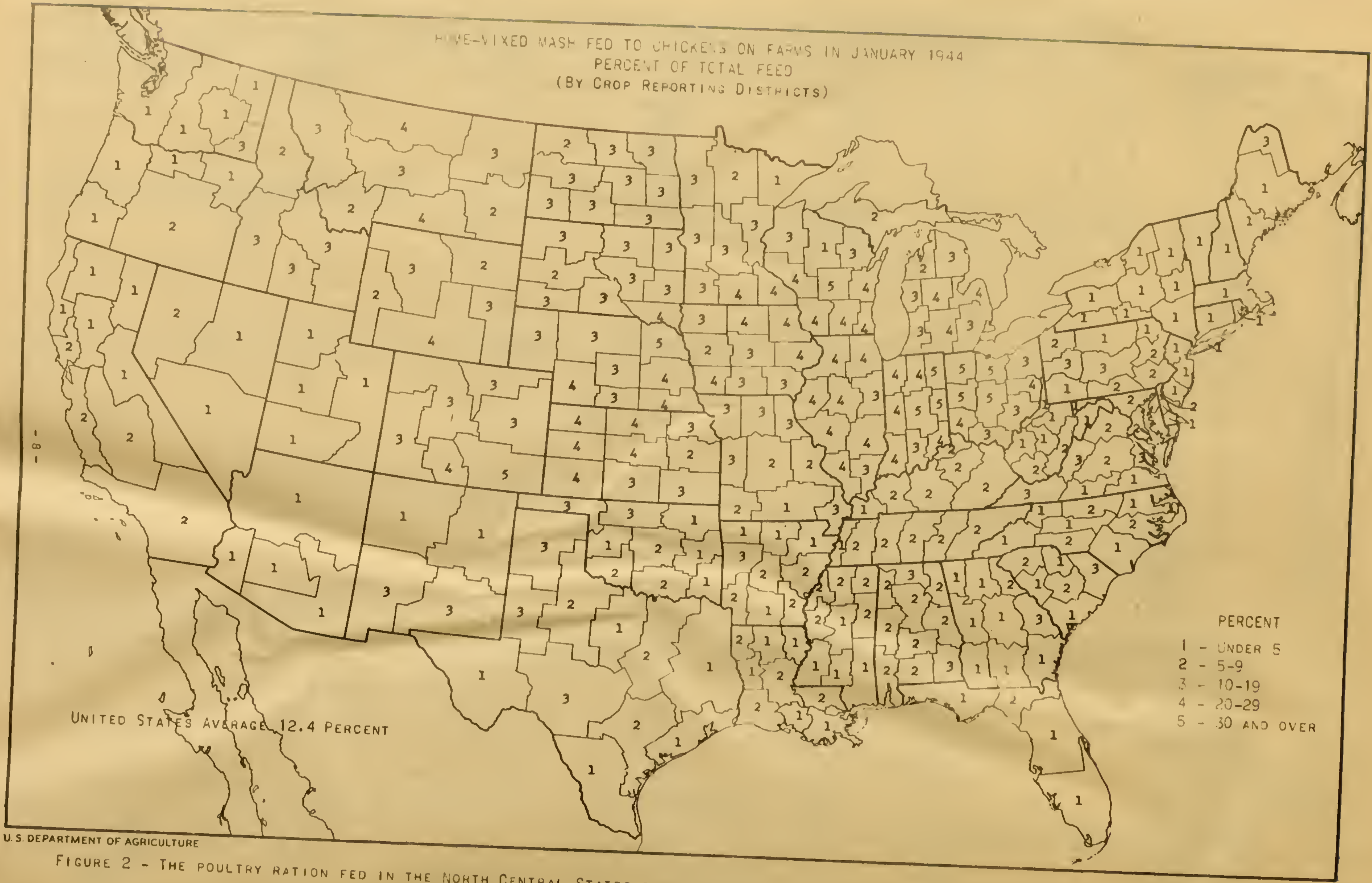

HOME-MIXED MASH FED TO CHICKENS ON FARMS IN JANUARY 1944
PERCENT OF TOTAL FEED
(BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS)
PERCENT
1 - UNDER 5
2 - 5-9
3 - 10-19
4 - 20-29
5 - 30 AND OVER
UNITED STATES AVERAGE 12.4 PERCENT

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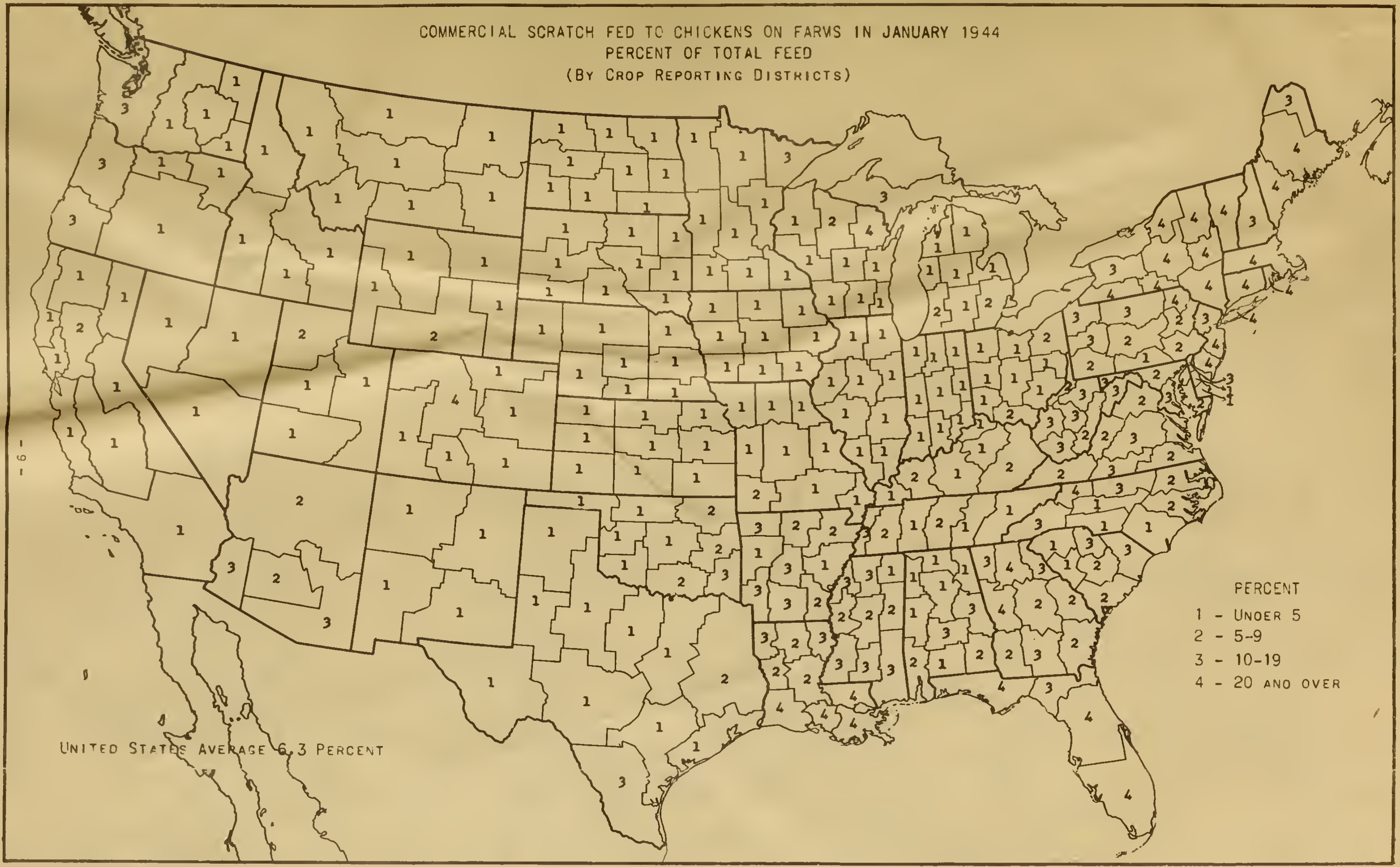
FIGURE 2 - THE POULTRY RATION FED IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES CONTAINS A MUCH LARGER PROPORTION OF HOME-MIXED MASH THAN RATIONS FED IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ABOUT HALF OF THE MASH FED IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES IS HOME-MIXED MASH.



COMMERCIAL SCRATCH FED TO CHICKENS ON FARMS IN JANUARY 1944
PERCENT OF TOTAL FEED
(BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS)

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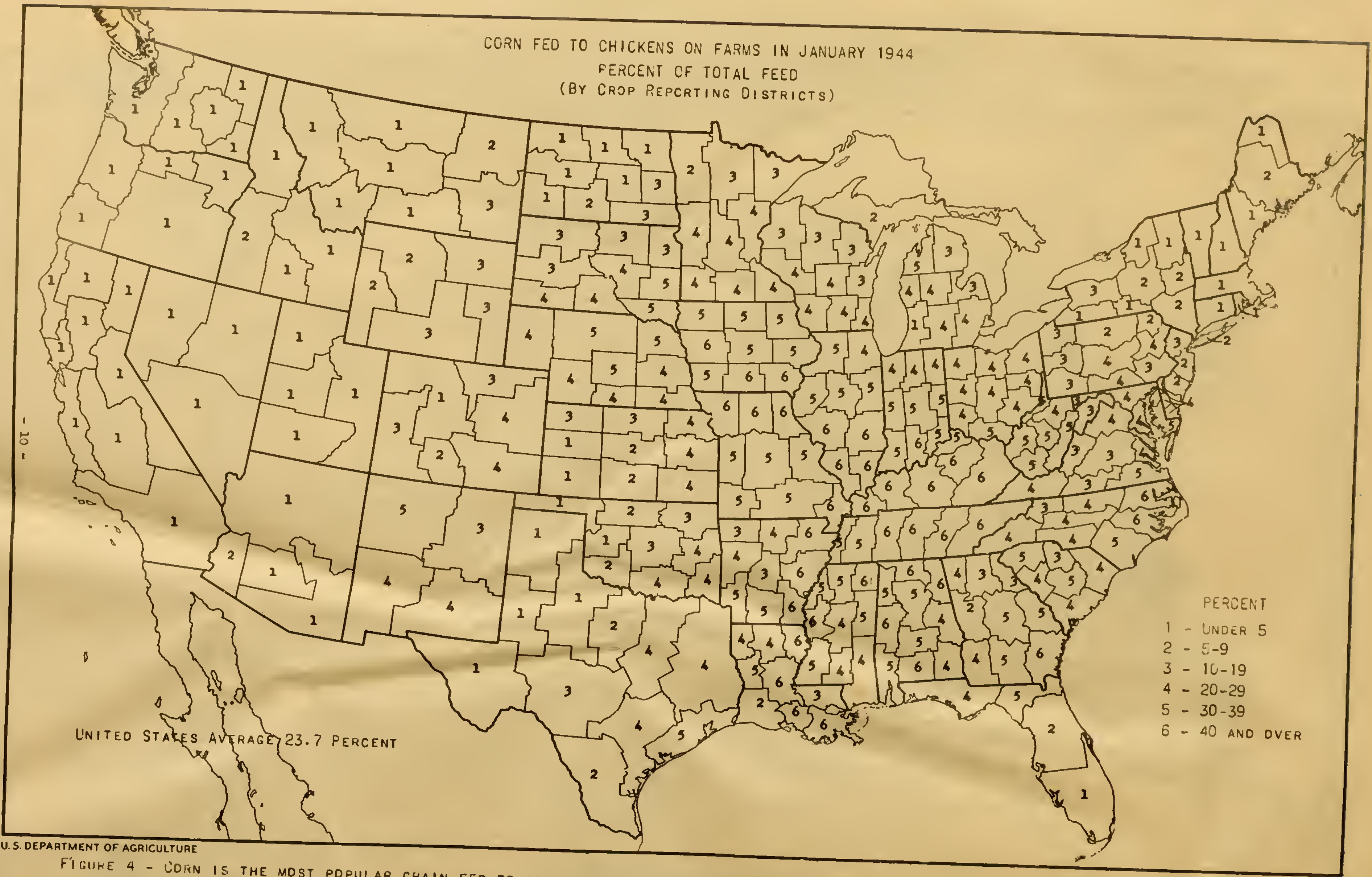
FIGURE 3 - COMMERCIAL SCRATCH IS THE LEADING FORM OF SCRATCH FED IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATES. IN FLORIDA, LOUISIANA, GEORGIA, WEST VIRGINIA, AND WESTERN WASHINGTON IT IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE POULTRY RATION.



CORN FED TO CHICKENS ON FARMS IN JANUARY 1944
PERCENT OF TOTAL FEED
(BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS)

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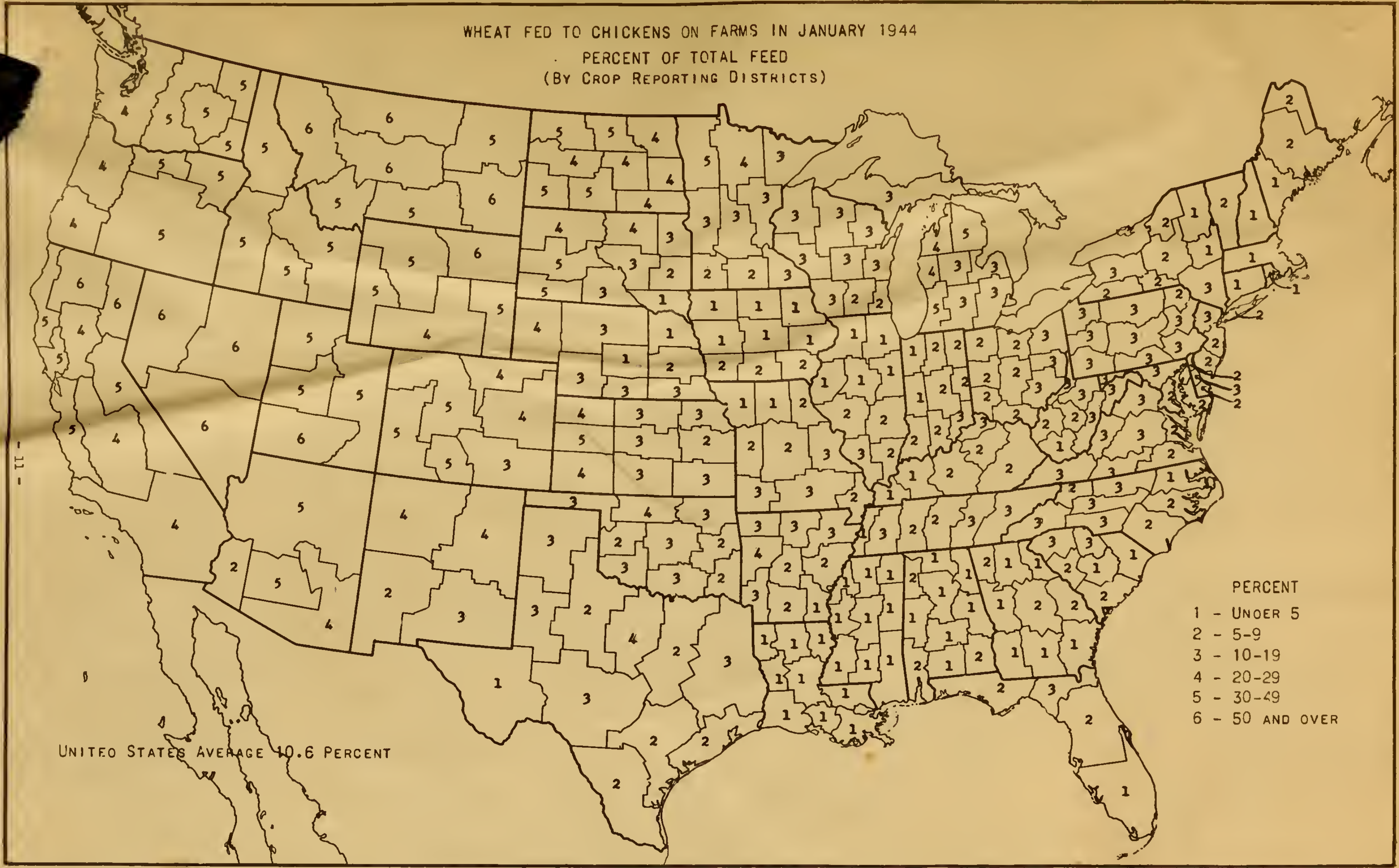
FIGURE 4 - CORN IS THE MOST POPULAR GRAIN FED TO POULTRY IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY EXCEPT THE WEST WHERE WHEAT IS THE LEADING FEED GRAIN. CORN LEADS ALL OTHER FEEDS IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES AND IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES IT FOLLOWS ONLY COMMERCIAL MASH IN IMPORTANCE.



WHEAT FED TO CHICKENS ON FARMS IN JANUARY 1944

PERCENT OF TOTAL FEED

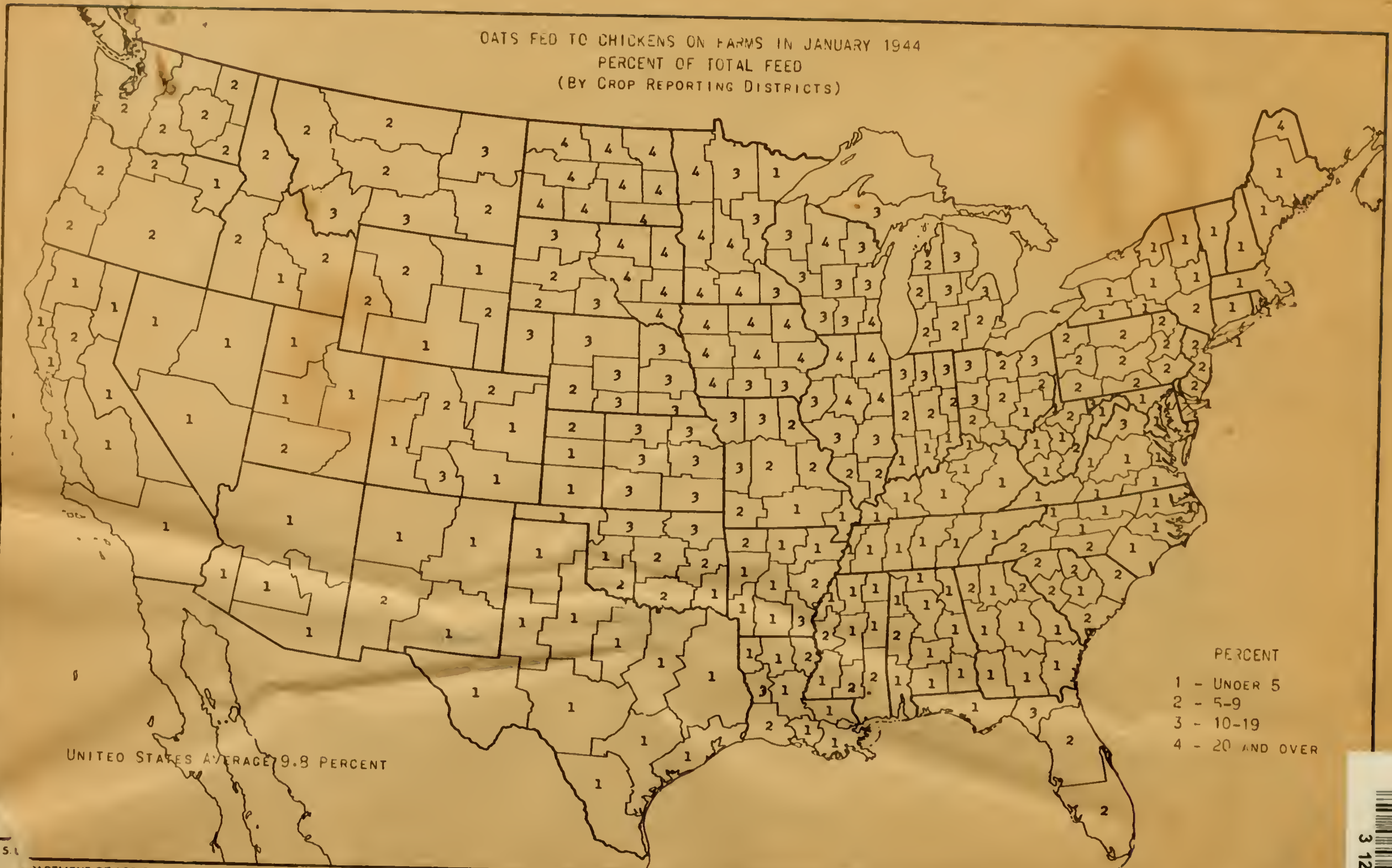
(BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS)

PERCENT
1 - UNDER 5
2 - 5-9
3 - 10-19
4 - 20-29
5 - 30-49
6 - 50 AND OVER

UNITED STATES AVERAGE 10.6 PERCENT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FIGURE 5 - WHEAT IS THE LEADING SCRATCH GRAIN IN THE WESTERN STATES, WHERE LITTLE CORN IS GROWN. IN MONTANA, IDAHO, WYOMING, AND UTAH WHEAT MAKES UP A LARGE PART OF THE POULTRY RATION. IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY WHEAT FED AS SCRATCH AMOUNTS TO 8 TO 10 PERCENT OF THE RATION.



OATS FED TO CHICKENS ON FARMS IN JANUARY 1944
PERCENT OF TOTAL FEED
(BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS)

UNITED STATES AVERAGE 9.8 PERCENT

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FIGURE 6 - OATS IS ALMOST AS POPULAR A POULTRY FEED AS WHEAT. MORE OATS ARE FED IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES THAN ELSEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES. IN THIS AREA MORE OATS THAN WHEAT ARE FED AND ALMOST A FIFTH OF THE POULTRY RATION IS WHOLE OATS FED AS SCRATCH. WHOLE OATS MAKE UP ONLY FROM 3 TO 5 PERCENT OF THE RATION IN AREAS OUTSIDE OF THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES.

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